

41631
COUNTY OF STIRLING

COUNTY EDUCATION
AUTHORITY

SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT


ON

MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

BY

T. ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (CAMB.)
CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

YEAR 1925-26



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Education Authority of the County of Stirling.

MEDICAL INSPECTION STAFF.

School Medical Officer—

THOMAS ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.)

Assistant Medical Officers—

JOHN S. FINDLAY, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

MARGARET T. RUTHERFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

THOMAS FERGUSON, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.E.

School Nurses—

MARGARET ADAM.

ISABELLA BROWN.

RUTH M. DOUGHTY.

JESSIE M. HOPKINS.

Clerks—

CHRISTIAN OLIVER.

MARGARET S. S. GALLOWAY (Dental Clinic).

PATRICIA ROBERTSON (Dental Clinic).

Oculist (part-time)—

JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D., 2 Somerset Place, Sauchiehall
Street, Glasgow.

Dentists—

ANDREW P. M. M'QUEEN, L.D.S., Old High School, Falkirk.

JOSEPH SHEARMAN, L.D.S., County Buildings, Stirling.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time), 4
Viewfield Place, Stirling.

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EDUCATION AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1925-26.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, STIRLING.

The present Report on the MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN in Stirlingshire is for the period from 1st August, 1925, to 31st July, 1926.

The following is a list of Staff employed throughout the year :—

School Medical Officer—THOMAS ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
(Camb.).

Assistant Medical Officers—JOHN S. FINDLAY, M.B., C.M.,
D.P.H.

MARGARET T. RUTHERFORD, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

THOMAS FERGUSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
M.R.C.P.E.

School Nurses—MARGARET ADAM, ISABELLA BROWN, RUTH
M. DOUGHTY, JESSIE M. HOPKINS.

Clerks—CHRISTIAN OLIVER, MARGARET S. S. GALLOWAY
(Dental Clinic), PATRICIA ROBERTSON (Dental
Clinic).

Oculist (part-time)—JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D.

Dentists—ANDREW P. M. McQUEEN, L.D.S., Old High School,
Falkirk.

JOSEPH SHEARMAN, L.D.S., County Buildings, Stir-
ling.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time),
4 Viewfield Place, Stirling.

As was said in last Report, the Medical and Nursing Staff hold their appointment under the County Joint Committee, composed of members of the County Education Authority, the County Child Welfare Authority, and the County Tuberculosis Committee. There is, therefore, one Staff, Medical and Nursing, for the whole of the work under these three Authorities. On the work of the County Education Authority, fully one-half of the time of the Staff is spent and slightly less than 25 per cent. of the time in the work of each of the other two Authorities.

The number of Schools in the County coming under the Scheme of Medical Inspection is 95, the number of Children on the Register being approximately 28,000, and the average attendance 26,000.

The following is a note of the number of visits paid to Schools for systematic examination, in accordance with the Scheme of Medical Inspection :—

Dr. Findlay,	...	...	197
Dr. Rutherford,	...	...	206
Dr. Ferguson,	...	...	172
			<u>575</u>

The number of special visits to Schools for purposes other than routine inspection was :—

Dr. Findlay,	...	...	39
Dr. Rutherford,	...	...	29
Dr. Ferguson,	...	...	31
			<u>99</u>

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—The Special Schools or Classes for Defective Children will be dealt with at a later part of the Report.

DIARY SHEETS.—From the Diary Sheets made out fortnightly by the Assistant Medical Officers, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of routine and non-routine examinations made throughout the year, together with the total time occupied and the average time taken to the examination of each child.

SUMMARY OF DIARY SHEETS.

Inspector	Routine Examination	Non-Routine Examination	Time Occupied	
			Hrs.	Mins.
Dr. J. S. Findlay ...	2410	551	413	30
Dr. M. T. Rutherford	3379	630	511	15
Dr. T. Ferguson ...	2763	655	391	15
Total	8552	1836	1315	...

Average number of children examined per hour—8.

Average time taken to examination of each child— 7.5 minutes.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.—The School Medical Staff during their visits supervise the Sanitary Condition of the Schools, including such questions as ventilation, heating, lavatory accommodation, drainage, sanitary conveniences, etc. Close co-operation is maintained with the Master of Works where remedies are required. In the last Annual Report it was reported that the County Education Authority were considering the substitution of pail privies by water closets at Chapelgreen School. It was also reported that Messrs. William Baird & Co. had installed an up-to-date system of drainage for Queenzieburn, to which the School closets might be drained. The only question was as to whether the water supply for Queenzieburn would be sufficient to serve the new water closets for the School. It is pleasing to be able to report that the County Authority have come to an arrangement with Captain Buchanan, representing Messrs. William Baird & Co., by which water closets are actually to be installed, and the work is at present in process of being carried out.

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.—The surface of most of the school playgrounds remains in the same condition as before, being mostly composed of ashes. As I have said before, they are very unsatisfactory, but the expense of providing the playgrounds with an impervious surface is a great drawback.

FIRST-AID APPLIANCES FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.—Each School has its box with first-aid outfit. These have been found of great use and are much appreciated by the teachers, who have applied to my department for renewal of the contents when necessary.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Full details of the Scheme of School Medical Inspection have been given in former Reports, and how the County Sanitary Staff co-operate with the School Staff. The work in connection with the Scheme for the Co-ordination of Medical and Nursing Services in the County has gone on during the year smoothly and satisfactorily, each Authority being kept in the closest touch with the work pertaining to itself.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.—The percentage of parents in attendance at the Medical Inspection of the children was 23. Last year 17 per cent. of the parents were present. This percentage is greatly increased, indicating an increased interest in the work and in the welfare of the children.

The total numbers of children at the various age groups examined during the year were :—

5 year old boys,	...	...	1694
5 year old girls,	...	...	1620
9 year old boys,	...	...	1191
9 year old girls,	...	...	1092
13 year old boys,	...	...	1441
13 year old girls,	...	...	1307
16 year old boys,	...	...	110
16 year old girls,	...	...	97
<hr/>			
Total,	...	...	8552
Special Cases, number examined,			1836
<hr/>			
Total number of Children			
examined,	...	...	10,388
<hr/>			

The number of children examined this year exceeds the total of last year by 260.

Including the Special Cases as before, the total number of children medically examined is approximately one-third of the School population.

Number of Children Examined					Number of Notices Sent	
Routine Inspection	...	...	8,552		892	10·4%
Special Cases examined for defects			1,836		375	
<hr/>					<hr/>	
Total	...	...	10,388		1267	
<hr/>						

In connection with the 8552 children examined in routine inspection, 892 notices were sent to parents calling attention to some condition requiring to be attended to; while 375 similar notices were issued in connection with 1836 special cases.

AMELIORATION OF DEFECTS.

The following three tables are meant to indicate what has been accomplished in the way of amelioration with regard respectively to Defective Vision, affections other than Defective Vision, and Verminous Conditions. These tables are so detailed as to give the results for each Parish, showing the number who have received attention either at the hands of the Oculist, Medical Attendant, or otherwise.

AMELIORATION TABLE—DEFECTIVE VISION.

DISTRICT	No. of Children notified by School Medical Inspectors	No. of Children waiting visit of Oculist	No. of Children whose parents refused treatment or had left district	No. of Children treated by own Oculist	No. of Children for whom glasses were pre-scribed	No. of Children otherwise treated	No. of Children who failed to attend Clinic	No. of Visits paid by Nurses
Airth ...	8	6	...	1	1	...	...	9
Baldernock ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Balfiron ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchanan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campsie ...	37	9	1	3	14	10	...	77
Denny ...	84	15	6	14	30	15	4	187
Dunipace ...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	14
Drymen ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falkirk (Burgh ...)	285	42	20	4	189	30	16	416
Falkirk (Landward) ...	57	14	4	3	26	19	4	95
Grangemouth (Burgh) ...	152	...	6	14	80	42	10	295
Grangemouth (Landward) ...	70	43	...	3	15	7	2	76
Gargunstock ...	6	1	...	1	3	1	...	7
Killearn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilsyth ...	76	8	3	8	44	10	3	202
Kippen ...	12	1	4	1	6	...	...	16
Larbert ...	62	12	2	...	35	10	3	108
Logie ...	20	3	4	1	9	3	...	24
Muiravonside ...	68	36	2	3	19	6	2	97
St. Ninians ...	125	32	13	6	56	6	12	163
Slamannan ...	24	11	...	1	7	5	...	36
Stirling ...	225	13	24	19	132	27	10	411
Strathblane ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	6
Total ...	1327	254	91	82	672	191	66	2241

AMELIORATION TABLE (EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE VISION)

DISTRICT	TONSILS.		ADENOIDS		HEART	EARS		VARIOUS		No. of children reported to Nurses	No. of defects reported to Nurses	No. of visits paid by Nurses
	Treated	Promised to get treatment	Treated	Promised to get treatment		Treated	Promised to get treatment	Treated	Promised to get treatment			
Airth ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	7	11
Baldernock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balfroun ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	8	4
Buchanan ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Campsie ...	5	9	4	4	...	1	6	16	4	40	49	38
Denny ...	8	3	3	4	1	5	8	39	...	62	71	119
Dunipace ...	1	3	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	10	12	18
Drymen ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	2
Falkirk (Landward)	14	15	7	8	11	3	3	32	29	130	173	130
Falkirk (Burgh)	18	60	30	15	33	14	4	197	23	345	454	354
Gargunnoch ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Grangemouth (Burgh)	15	...	8	...	...	3	...	17	...	34	43	34
Grangemouth (Landward)	23	12	13	3	11	13	3	56	20	117	154	126
Killearn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilsyth ...	19	7	21	15	1	14	22	49	...	115	148	138
Kippen ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	9	7
Larbert ...	2	7	3	2	...	11	3	30	9	73	93	73
Logie ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1
Muiravonside	27	18	13	8	19	12	2	44	11	113	154	126
St. Ninians	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	10	...	34	34	29
Stirling ...	10	4	...	...	1	...	2	61	...	88	89	109
Slamannan	17	5	4	1	3	4	1	31	6	53	72	64
Strathblane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total	169	160	108	67	80	81	61	590	103	1246	1582	1390

AMELIORATION TABLE—VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

District	No. of Children	No. of Visits	No. Cleansed	No. Improved
Airth	7	8	7	...
Baldernock ...	4	8	4	...
Balfron ... ..	...	...	...	...
Buchanan ... ..	...	...	...	...
Campsie	25	47	5	20
Denny	31	121	10	21
Dunipace	11	24	2	9
Drymen ... ..	...	...	...	...
Falkirk (Burgh)	60	94	31	29
Falkirk (Landward)	4	7	3	1
Gargunnoch ...	1	1	...	1
Grangemouth (Burgh) ...	12	13	12	...
Grangemouth (Landward)	14	17	14	...
Killearn ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kilsyth	79	355	23	56
Kippen ... ..	...	...	...	...
Larbert	10	14	2	8
Logie	12	12	4	8
Muiravonside ...	27	27	27	...
Slamannan ...	14	19	12	2
St. Ninians ...	90	90	11	79
Stirling	57	78	4	53
Strathblane ...	3	15	...	3
Total ...	461	950	171	290

With regard to defective vision, the same arrangement held as last year, Dr. Gilchrist of Glasgow being responsible for the great part of the work. As before, two of the Assistant Medical Officers, namely, Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Rutherford, have also given part of their time to eye work. The chief centres are, as mentioned in former Reports, at the Old High School, Falkirk, while in Stirling the work is carried out at the East Kirk Institute, almost opposite the High School. Each of these centres is made to serve a wide area, children coming in for examination. Kilsyth Academy is also a centre for Oculist work, and it serves a fairly wide area. As before, it has been impracticable to have a centre in the Western District, as the population is so sparse here. However, Dr. Gilchrist makes a round of the district using various schools as subsidiary centres.

CLOTHING.

No. of Children					No. having insufficient Clothing	No. having ragged Clothing	No. having dirty Clothing
Boys	...	...	...	4436	22	2	4
Girls	...	...	...	4116	5	...	1
Total Routine	...	...	...	8552	27	2	5
Percentage	...	...	...	...	·31	·02	·06
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	9	3	3

It will be noted from the foregoing table that the number found with insufficient clothing was 27, with ragged clothing 2, and with dirty clothing 5. Last year the number with insufficient clothing was only 4. There has therefore been an increase this year of 23. When it is considered that out of such a large number as 8552 children, 27 were found with insufficient clothing, as compared with 4 last year, the percentage increase is certainly not large, but it may possibly be taken as an indication that the times had become less favourable. Up till the year under review there had been a progressive improvement in this respect from year to year.

FOOTGEAR.

No. Examined					No. with unsatisfactory footgear.
Boys	...	...	...	4436	2
Girls	...	...	...	4116	1
Total Routine	...	...	...	8552	3
Percentage	...	...	...	...	·03
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	8

It is satisfactory to note that out of the total children who came under the routine examination only 3 were found with unsatisfactory footgear. It must be remembered here, however, that in a good many cases of unsatisfactory footgear, boots were supplied by the local School Management Committee, especially in St. Ninians Parish. The same remark holds good with regard to clothing.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

HEIGHT IN INCHES.

Average Ages		5 7/12	8 8/12	13 3/12	15 9/12
Boys	Stirlingshire	42.1	48.6	56.9	64.3
"	" 1924-25	41.8	48.5	56.8	63.2
"	Standard... ..	41.0	50.7	56.9	63.3
Average Ages		5 7/12	8 9/12	13 4/12	15 9/12
Girls	Stirlingshire	41.6	48.2	57.8	62.4
"	" 1924-25	41.5	48.6	59.0	61.8
"	Standard... ..	40.8	50.0	57.8	61.5

WEIGHT IN POUNDS (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Average Ages		5 7/12	8 8/12	13 3/12	15 9/12
Boys	Stirlingshire	41.6	55.8	82.9	116.9
"	" 1924-25	41.8	55.7	82.2	112.5
"	Standard... ..	39.9	64.9	82.6	110.0
Average Ages		5 7/12	8 9/12	13 4/12	15 9/12
Girls	Stirlingshire	39.7	52.9	85.5	111.1
"	" 1924-25	39.7	53.2	84.3	108.9
"	Standard	39.6	59.0	87.0	109.9

The figures with regard to the average height and weight of the children examined in routine inspection are contrasted in the table with the figures of the previous year, and also with the figures of the whole country which are taken as the standard figures. A scrutiny of the various figures show how closely they all approximate. As compared with the previous year's figures they certainly do not show any tendency to deterioration.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.

Number Examined	Head			Body	
	Dirty	Nits	Vermin	Dirty	Vermin
Boys 4436	3	19	31	12	12
Girls 4116	...	407	115	8	8
Total Routine ... 8552	3	426	146	20	20
Percentage ... ..	.03	4.98	1.71	.23	.23
Special Cases	1	3	113	23	12

In last year's Report it was pointed out that the figures indicating the state of cleanliness of the head and body continue to show improvement, but this can hardly yet be considered satisfactory. Last year the proportion of children with nits found in their heads was 6.52 per cent.; this year there has been again definite improvement, the number being 4.98 per cent., composed mostly of girls, as might be expected. Of late there has been a tendency for girls to have their hair more closely cut, and it cannot be doubted that the improvement is very largely due to this newer fashion, which is therefore to be highly commended. The actual numbers found with dirty body or verminous body were, respectively, 20 and 20, which gives merely a fractional percentage.

CONDITION OF SKIN.

In the following table it will be noticed that 15 children were found with Ringworm of the head and 10 with Ringworm of the body. The latter is fairly easily cured, but Ringworm of the head may be a most persistent disease, requiring long and careful treatment. Last year, in routine inspection 17 were found to have Ringworm of the head as compared with 15 this year. The figures for Impetigo of the head is much smaller than last year, being 19 against 48. Many cases are now referred to my department by the teachers, and the steps taken to deal with these have tended to a marked decrease in the numbers of children found with Scabies of the body, which was only 5 as compared with 10 last year.

During the War, and for some considerable time afterwards, Scabies was a prevalent disease. Since then, however, the incidence has become very small. It is only seldom now that we have to remove a child to Hospital for suitable treatment. The practice still continues of having certain children with skin diseases and other conditions seen at my office on Saturday mornings.

CONDITION OF SKIN.

No. Examined			HEAD			BODY			
			Ringworm	Impetigo	Others	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Others
Boys ...	...	...	12	7	25	5	30	3	36
Girls ...	...	...	3	12	21	5	29	2	26
Total Routine			15	19	46	10	59	5	62
Percentages			.18	.22	.54	.12	.69	.06	.72
Special Cases			18	9	8	5	25	6	10

NUTRITION.

Number Examined				Above Average	Average	Below Average	Very Bad
Boys	...	...	4436	2640	1728	68	...
Girls	...	...	4116	2134	1882	100	...
Total Routine	...	8552		4774	3610	168	...
Percentages	...	...	...	55.82	42.21	1.96	...
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Of 8552 children examined, 168, or 1.96 per cent., were regarded as below the average with regard to nutrition, but no child was considered as coming under the category of very badly nourished.

TEETH.

Number Examined				Sound	1.4 decayed	5 or more decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys	...	...	4436	1373	2200	863	...
Girls	...	...	4116	1346	2001	769	...
Total Routine	...	8552		2719	4201	1632	...
Percentages	...	...	...	31.79	49.12	19.8	...
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The percentage number of children found without any decayed teeth was 31.79; with 1.4 decayed teeth the percentage was 49.12, while the remaining 19.8 per cent. had 5 or more decayed teeth. The percentage this year with sound teeth shows slight increase as compared with last year. Last year, however, there was an increase of 7 per cent. on the immediately preceding year. The improvement continued is, therefore, progressive, for which the scheme of dental inspection and treatment is largely responsible.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

As before, the part-time services of Mr. Somerville, L.D.S., are still retained for schools within Stirling Burgh. Mr. Somerville carries out his work in the High School usually on Friday forenoons. The full-time dentists are Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman, the former having the Eastern portion of the district as his field of work, while the latter has the Western and Central portions, excluding the Burgh of Stirling.

Mr. Somerville, as shown in the foregoing table, indicates an increase in the number of children who had teeth extracted, being 239 as compared with 192 last year, the number of teeth extracted being 493 as compared with 381 last year. The number of children who had teeth filled was 329 as compared with 314 last year. Mr. Somerville found on inspection that 2049 children required dental treatment. Of this total number some were treated by their own dentist, a few refused treatment, and some had left the district. The prejudice or fear of dental treatment is gradually being overcome, so that we now find a smaller number of children refusing treatment.

WHOLE-TIME DENTIST'S WORK.—I have thought it well to follow the practice adopted in last year's Report in the case of the full-time dentists, and to give a detailed statement of the work done by each in the Schools of his area. The relative tables are appended. It is now possible to bring under review children of all ages. At the commencement of this work some years ago, only children in the transition period, between temporary and permanent, were treated under the routine dental examination. This has greatly extended, until now it is possible to deal with the children of all ages at School.

The total number of children inspected by Mr. McQueen was 10,189, of whom 2,073 received treatment. Teeth extracted numbered 3,792, the number of teeth filled being 1,510. Other treatment, including scalings and dressings, numbered 410. Mr. Shearman inspected 10,303, of whom 2,081 were treated. The number of teeth extracted was 4,129, the number of teeth filled being 2,135, while dressings and scalings numbered 362.

The tables recording the results of the dental work in the County show an extremely satisfactory record.

STATEMENT BY MR M'QUEEN, SCHOOL DENTIST.

School	No. of Children In- spected	No. of Children Treated and Inter- viewed	No. of Teeth Ex- tracted	No. of Fillings	Other Treat- ment
Auchengean ...	17	5	8	1	...
Avonbridge ...	170	27	41	14	2
Bainsford ...	726	100	211	51	19
Blackbraes ...	177	42	61	32	1
California ...	88	22	45	15	7
Camelon ...	616	141	251	63	22
Carmuir ...	453	91	158	57	11
Carron ...	...	43	84	18	8
Comely Park ...	839	138	282	87	25
Dundas ...	380	62	84	67	9
Falkirk High (P.)	385	35	48	24	8
Falkirk High (S.)	570	100	104	117	12
Falkirk R.C. ...	495	142	287	82	16
Grange ...	369	102	168	84	13
Grangemouth Inf.	310	83	176	20	51
Grangemouth High	249	35	34	58	2
Grangemouth R.C.	87	21	44	6	12
Larbert C. ...	662	163	283	152	42
Larbert V. ...	416	81	140	64	12
Laurieston ...	478	98	211	68	24
Limerigg ...	88	20	46	12	10
Northern ...	549	119	251	81	25
Slamannan ...	480	67	122	56	16
Torwood ...	18	3	6	4	3
Victoria ...	858	179	353	156	32
Wallacestone ...	361	94	181	78	15
Zetland ...	348	60	113	43	13
	10,189	2073	3792	1510	410

A. P. M. M'QUEEN.

STATEMENT BY MR. SHEARMAN, SCHOOL DENTIST.

School	No. of Children In- spected	No. of Children Treated	No. of Teeth Ex- tracted	No. of Fillings	No. of Dress- ings and Scalings
Arnprior	49	11	29	7	1
Auchentroig	50	6	6	4	1
Balfron H.G.	175	56	112	66	7
Baldernock	109	29	44	25	4
Bannockburn	650	81	173	80	7
Bannockburn R.C. ...	260	27	49	27	6
Banton	148	31	53	23	5
Banknock	200	19	47	5	2
Bridge of Allan	256	32	49	56	11
Buchanan H.G....	104	34	47	38	6
Buchlyvie	162	54	98	45	19
Burngreen	21	4	12	10	...
Cambusbarron	180	25	57	28	12
Campsie Glen	5	2	4	1	...
Castlecary	46	5	21	1	...
Causewayhead	100	14	23	18	4
Chapelgreen	167	42	92	29	11
Cowie	456	36	57	33	3
Cowie R.C....	150	25	49	37	11
Denny H.G.	795	137	174	203	43
Denny R.C.	220	25	78	13	2
Dennyloanhead	186	29	55	23	4
Dunipace	197	34	51	25	6
Drymen	87	51	106	33	4
Fallin	297	57	128	73	19
Fintry	76	14	20	13	2
Gargunnoch	95	26	61	20	1
Inversnaid	8	3	6	...	...
Killearn	149	36	78	35	...
Kilsyth Academy ...	1246	309	690	329	41
Kilsyth R.C.	402	115	218	103	16
Kippen	191	57	87	91	16
Lennoxtown	542	127	217	166	11
Lennoxtown R.C. ...	210	79	212	36	5
Longroft	400	135	278	147	27
Milton of Campsie ...	376	116	223	132	19
Muirland	16	1	1	1	1
Plean	330	46	103	27	12
Sallochey	14	3	4	2	...
Sauchie	25	...	...	...	...
St. Ninians	689	30	58	25	9
Strathblane	184	58	124	54	10
Torrance	203	56	120	48	4
West Plean	26	1	1	1	...
Whins of Milton ...	51	3	7	2	...
Total	10,303	2081	4129	2135	362

Awaiting Treatment :—

Kippen—33.

Fintry 7.

No. of Child Welfare Cases Treated—3.

1st Case—10 Extractions.

2nd " 26 "

3rd " 7 "

JOSEPH SHEARMAN

NOSE AND THROAT.

Of the total number of children in routine examination, almost one-sixth were reported as having nasal catarrh, largely due to common colds or some such cause. This result closely corresponds with what was found last year. It is also seen that 99 routine cases and 27 special cases, in all 126, as compared with 203 last year, were found suffering from nasal obstruction. One-fifth of those examined had tonsils either slightly or markedly enlarged, mostly due to temporary causes. 3.04 per cent. of the children were reported as having adenoids present or probably present as compared with 2.63 per cent. last year.

No. Examined	Nasal Catarrh	Obstruction	Other Diseases	TONSILS		ADENOIDS		Other Diseases
				Slightly Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Probably Present	Present	
Boys 4436	872	65	48	772	139	88	50	...
Girls 4116	604	34	25	744	102	80	42	...
Total Routine ... 8552	1476	99	73	1516	241	168	92	...
Percentages	17.26	1.15	.85	17.73	2.82	1.96	1.08	...
Special Cases	12	27	8	83	6	18	34	1

LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

From the following table it is seen that 13.98 per cent. had their submaxillary glands palpably enlarged, whereas 33.57 per cent. had cervical glands palpably enlarged. No cases were found with submaxillary glands markedly enlarged or suppurating, whereas 2.3 per cent. were found to have their cervical glands markedly enlarged. The fact that only 1.34 per cent. of the children were found to have cicatrices, as a result of the glands softening and suppurating, shows that in many cases the swelling simply disappears, usually as a result of improvement in the child's general health. Where these glands, however, continue to be enlarged, the tissues are apt to be weakened as a result of continued inflammation, so that the resisting power to disease germs is gradually lessened, and we find that in many cases the weakened gland forms a favourable nidus for the tubercular bacillus. It cannot be too often urged, therefore, upon parents, to have all cases of enlarged and inflamed neck glands brought to the notice of the respective family doctors.

	SUBMAXILLARY				CERVICAL			
	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices
Boys	1	1612	13	...	62
Girls	4	1259	7	...	53
Total Routine	5	2871	20	...	115
Percentages06	33.57	.23	...	1.34
Special Cases	7	1	...	...

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

No. Examined	Blepharitis	Conjunctivitis	Corneal Opacity	Strabismus	Other Diseases
Boys ... 4436	56	13	13	58	27
Girls ... 4116	53	7	14	69	21
Total Routine 8552	109	20	27	127	48
Percentages ...	1.27	.23	.31	1.49	.56
Special Cases	33	10	7	53	32

The percentage of children found suffering from Blepharitis was 1.27, being very much the same percentage as last year. The percentage suffering from Conjunctivitis was only .23, which is really one-half of what was found in the preceding year. As has been pointed out, the great danger of these two eye defects is that although they yield to simple treatment, they may, if neglected, lead to corneal ulcers, which are apt to leave opacities in the cornea. It will be noticed that only .31 per cent. of the children in routine examination were found suffering from Corneal Opacities. The percentage of children suffering from strabismus or squint was 1.49, as compared with 1.77 in the preceding year. This condition, if not corrected promptly, is apt to become more pronounced. School children at the very earliest are submitted for examination to the School Oculist. With regard to the arrangement made with the County Child Welfare Committee, whereby children of pre-school age with squint may be brought to the notice of the School Oculist for treatment, it has to be recorded that in only a very few cases has advantage been taken of the arrangement, although special effort was made to bring the scheme to the notice of the Medical men and midwives throughout the County.

VISUAL ACUITY.

No. Examined	Good Vision	Fair Vision	Bad Vision	One Eye Defective
Boys ... 4436	3616	350	357	113
Percentages ...	81.51	7.89	8.05	2.54
Girls ... 4116	3318	304	432	62
Percentages ...	80.61	7.39	10.49	1.50
Total Routine ... 8552	6934	654	789	175
Percentages ...	81.08	7.65	9.22	2.05
Special Cases ...	...	26	315	11

The results as to visual acuity are the most favourable we have had since the commencement of Medical Inspection. Of the boys examined, 81·51 per cent. had good vision as compared with 80·61 of the girls. 7·89 per cent. of the boys had fair vision as compared with 7·39 of the girls. The figures with regard to good vision and to fair vision in the case of both boys and girls therefore closely approximate, more closely, in fact, this year than in any former year. It will be noted in regard to bad vision that the girls show almost 2½ per cent. more than the boys. In last Report it was stated that one cannot help attributing a great part of the difference in visual acuity as between boys and girls to the different life and training in the two cases. It was also stated that girls are more and more, however, taking up outdoor activities similar to those practised by boys, and that the lessening of the difference in visual acuity between the two sexes is an indication that the outdoor life of the girls is approximating more and more to that of the boys.

EARS.

No. Examined				Otorrhœa	Wax	Other Diseases
Boys	...	...	4436	39	14	4
Girls	...	...	4116	54	12	4
Total Routine	...	8552		93	26	8
Percentages	...	...		1·09	·30	·09
Special Cases	...	...		79	5	4

The number of children found suffering from otorrhœa or middle ear disease amounted to 1·09 per cent., while 79 special cases were submitted by the teachers or parents for examination and advice. In last year's report it was stated that a circular had been issued by the Scottish Board of Health pointing out, what I had so often emphasised, namely, that otorrhœa or middle ear disease is a serious condition, and urging upon Local Health Authorities and Education Authorities, the former to make provision for treatment by Surgeon Specialists for children with middle ear disease in the Fever Hospitals, and the latter for similar attention by Surgeon Specialists for children with discharging ears in attendance at Schools. This matter, was very fully considered by the County Education Authority and also by the Local Health Authorities in the County, with the hope that there might be joint provision for dealing with the cases. Under the present circumstances it was thought to be not very practicable, but when the new

infirmaries at Falkirk and Stirling respectively are completed, there will be attached to each a special Ear, Throat and Nose Department, with which it will be possible to deal with the cases on the lines suggested by the Board's circular. The most urgent cases are those arising in connection with the infectious diseases in our Fever Hospitals. In all such cases where we think it is necessary a Surgeon Specialist is immediately called in at the expense of the Local Authority.

HEARING.

No. Examined				Good	Slightly Deaf	Markedly Deaf
Boys	...	...	4436	4396	13	27
Girls	...	...	4116	4073	17	26
Total Routine	...	...	8552	8469	30	53
Percentages	...	...	...	99.03	.35	.62
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	27	16

The percentage showing slight deafness is .35, and those showing marked deafness .62, the corresponding figures last year being .41 and .86 respectively, so that this year there is a considerable reduction. Last year, it may be stated, the fractional percentage was only one-half of what it had been the preceding year, so that for the three last years there has been a progressive betterment. Most parents nowadays are fully alive to the great handicap suffered throughout life by a child deaf or even partially deaf, and from year to year this has been emphasised in the School Annual Reports. One cannot but feel that the improvement is largely due to the education of the parents on the point, the result being that ear trouble now receives more general attention with happy results.

SPEECH.

No. Examined				Defective Articulation	Stammering
Boys	...	...	4436	27	25
Girls	...	...	4116	15	4
Total Routine	...	...	8552	42	29
Percentages	...	...	...	.49	.34
Special Cases	...	...	...	6	...

With regard to defective articulation, the figures show an improvement from last year. As to stammering, they are much the same. It will be noticed that fully six times more boys than girls are afflicted with stammering. This defect is always more pronounced in boys, and the difference this year is somewhat greater than previously.

MENTAL CONDITION.

No. Examined				Dull or Backward	Mentally Defective
Boys	...	...	4436	26	3
Girls	...	...	4116	16	1
Total Routine	...	...	8552	42	4
Percentages	...	...	...	·49	·05
Special Cases	...	...	...	37	9

The dull or backward children in routine inspection amounted to ·49 per cent, and the mentally defectives to ·05 per cent. Last year the corresponding figures were ·66 and ·11 respectively. Part of the reduction this year is due to the fact that Special Classes for backward children have been in operation in Stirling, Camelon and Kilsyth. Children attending these classes do not come under routine inspection. Special reports in connection with these classes are given at a later part of the Report.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.

No. Examined				Organic Diseases		Functional Disease	Anæmia
				Congenital	Acquired		
Boys	...	...	4436	...	246	172	46
Girls	...	...	4116	...	209	126	53
Total Routine	...	...	8552	...	455	298	99
Percentages	...	...	...	...	5·32	3·48	1·15
Special Cases	...	...	...	2	25	11	24

It will be noted that there is a total percentage of children suffering from organic disease of the heart or functional disease

amounting to 8.8. The total figure last year was 8.5 per cent., but this year the percentage in functional disease is somewhat less, with the result that the total under organic disease is greater. It is sometimes extremely difficult to classify a given case as distinctly organic or distinctly functional. These cases are of course kept under observation, and it is only in this way that it can be finally decided as to whether the affection is organic or functional. The parents are in every case strongly advised to consult the family doctor and have the child kept under his care.

LUNGS.

No. Examined			Bron- chial Catarrh	Chronic Bron- chitis	Tubercu- losis	Tubercu- losis Sus- pected	Other Dis- eases
Boys	...	4436	310	10	4	2	3
Girls	...	4116	233	2	3	5	9
Total							
Routine	8552		543	12	7	7	12
Percentages	...		6.35	.14	.08	.08	.14
Special Cases			9	1	10	4	18

The foregoing table gives the numbers and percentages of children who are found suffering from the ordinary pulmonary troubles. It will be noticed that .35 of the children in routine inspection were found to have bronchial catarrh, which is very often an expression of a common cold, so that it will be understood that the figures with regard to it are usually increased during the winter and spring. Where it is neglected there is a danger of chronic bronchitis supervening. As I have repeatedly pointed out, chronic bronchitis is very apt to render the lung tissue very vulnerable to the invasion of the tubercle bacillus. The percentage of children found with actual tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption was only .08, that is to say only at the rate of 8 cases in 10,000 examinations. A like percentage was also found with lung conditions with a suspicion of tuberculosis. The lesson to be drawn is, of course, that coughs in children, as indeed in the case of everybody, are not to be neglected, as even what is considered a common cold may be the precursor of a serious ailment.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

No. Examined					Epilspey	Chorea	Infantile Paralysis	Other Diseases
Boys	...	...	...	4436	5	1	7	11
Girls	...	...	...	4116	...	2	6	13
Total Routine	...	...	...	8552	5	3	13	24
Percentages	...	...	...	...	·06	·03	·15	·28
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	6

Among the routine cases examined, 5 children were found suffering from Epilepsy, 3 from Chorea (St. Vitus Dance), and 13 from Infantile Paralysis. In addition, 8 children suffering from these diseases were brought to School for special medical examination and advice.

TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY).

No. Examined					Gland-ular	Bones and Joints	Abdom-inal	Skin
Boys	...	...	...	4436	13	3	7	2
Girls	...	...	...	4116	13	2	3	4
Total Routine	...	...	...	8552	26	5	10	6
Percentages	...	...	...	...	·30	·06	·12	·07
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	11	2	2	1

In routine examination 26 children were found suffering from Tuberculosis of the glands, 5 from Tuberculosis of bones and joints, and 10 from Tuberculosis of the abdomen, while 6 had Tuberculosis of the skin, or lupus, as it is called.

Tuberculosis in all its forms is now a compulsorily notifiable disease, and the Local Health Authority has made provision for dealing with this disease. Cases considered suitable are dealt with in the Sectioned Pavilions of the County Fever Hospitals, while cases requiring surgical treatment receive attention at either the Stirling Royal Infirmary or the Falkirk Infirmary. The results in the case of children are very gratifying. The cases of lupus are now much more hopefully dealt with by treatment by exposure to ultra-violet rays. Some of these cases are dealt with at Edinburgh, some in Glasgow, and recently an installation for the treatment by ultra-violet rays

has been installed at the Stirling Royal Infirmary. So generally useful is this method of treatment in various diseases, that as soon as it is convenient it will be suggested to the County Health Authorities to have apparatus installed at the County Fever Hospitals.

RICKETS.

No. Examined				Slight	Marked
Boys	...	...	4436	30	4
Girls	...	...	4116	13	4
Total Routine	...	8552		43	8
Percentages	...	...		.50	.09
Special Cases	...	...		2	1

With regard to the prevalence of rickets, it is again to be noticed that the number of boys affected greatly exceeds the number of girls. This ailment yields very readily to treatment by suitable exposure to ultra-violet rays, and the cases will be able to be dealt with locally as soon as apparatus has been provided at the County Hospitals.

DEFORMITIES.

No. Examined				Congenital	Acquired (Non-Rhachitic)
Boys	...	...	4436	13	67
Girls	...	...	4116	8	29
Total Routine	...	8552		21	96
Percentages	...	...		.24	.11
Special Cases	...	...		...	...

Twenty-one children were found with some congenital defect, and in addition 96 children were found with some acquired defect not due to rickets. A great many of the latter class were due to pigeon chest more or less marked.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. Examined	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Mumps	Chicken- pox
Boys ... 4436	1	3	1	1	3
Girls ... 4116	1	2	...	...	1
Total					
Routine 8552	2	5	1	1	4
Percentages ...	.02	.06	.01	.01	.05
Special Cases	...	...	...	1	1

It will be noted from the foregoing table that two cases of scarlet fever, 5 of whooping cough, 1 of measles, 1 of mumps, and 4 of chickenpox, were found in attendance at schools. It seems quite remarkable that 13 cases of infectious diseases should be found among the scholars at routine inspection, although it must be considered that the teachers are always on the outlook for suspicious cases.

OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

No. Examined	Hernia	Enuresis	Enlarged Thyroid	Others
Boys ... 4436	25	11	10	47
Girls ... 4116	7	16	46	44
Total				
Routine... 8552	32	27	56	91
Percentages ...	.37	.31	.65	1.06
Special Cases	4	3	1	33

The above table represents very much the same as last year; 32 children were found on routine examination to be suffering from Hernia, 27 from Enuresis, and 56 from Enlarged Thyroid. It will be noted that with the condition of Enlarged Thyroid it is found much more frequently among girls than among boys.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES.

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—At the monthly meetings throughout the year there are always reports to be considered on cases of defective and invalid children. These fall into two categories, namely, educable and non-educable.

The educable, who form by far the greater number, are dealt with by the Education Authority, while the non-educable come under the care of the Parish Council.

Special classes for mentally defective children have been in operation for fully a year at Falkirk, Stirling and Kilsyth. At these classes very good work was done, although the numbers are not large. From the nature of things the classes can only meet the requirements of a comparatively small area, the size of the area depending upon the means of passenger transport available for bringing children to a given centre. The result is that only a very small proportion of the mentally defective children in the County is receiving benefit from instruction in these special classes.

As was pointed out in last year's report, nothing has been done for children physically defective, although this class is by far the more hopeful from an educational and social point of view.

In Dr. Findlay's Report on the Special School at Kilsyth, he states: "The Special School at Burngreen, Kilsyth, continues to do good work. The general working of the School and the instruction given are as described in last year's report (page 32). The same care and painstaking endeavours are taken by the teacher (Miss Gray), and as the following table shows her efforts have not been without good results.

"All the children were re-examined during the year, and their Intelligence Quotient again determined, and it was found that no case had gone back, while improvement was shown in most. The manual work of the children—of which they are very fond—was again quite good. One boy had left school to go to work, and one child, a girl, had been removed by its mother.

The table below shows the results of the re-examination of the children:—

Distinctly improved, ...	...	1
Slight improvement, ...	...	4
Stationary, ...	...	4
Physically defective, ...	...	1
Left School, ...	...	2

Dr. Rutherford reports as follows on the Special Class at Camelon: "There are at present only eight pupils attending the Special Class in Camelon School. One of these pupils comes from Falkirk, the others from Camelon.

"There are many more children in Falkirk who would benefit from instruction in a special class, but the distance to Camelon School is the objection raised by many of the parents to allowing their children to join the present class.

“ I saw the children during the session, and I made special visits to this class during the last week of the summer term.

“ The attendance on the whole is satisfactory. In one case, however, only 288 attendances out of a possible 404 are recorded.

“ There is a general improvement in neatness in written work and writing is good in most cases—although, in one case the boy has continued to form letters so poorly that his teacher has decided to make him print his letters, with better results. One child writes creditably in ink.

“ In Arithmetic there is little improvement, concrete aids being a necessity. In one case the child shows no improvement in counting by ones—even with the help of concrete aids. On the other hand, one pupil is able to measure lengths correctly, and he and another pupil manage to do simple addition sums.

“ The intelligence quotient in all cases remains much as it was. One child shows relative deterioration, and this may be due to his increasing deafness. He is a sufferer from chronic otitis media.

“ The children show more aptitude at manual work, and undoubtedly it is by encouraging these children in manual work that they are going to become more useful citizens in future. At present they do straw-mat making, raffia work, plasticine modelling, cutting out pictures, etc., but I feel that it would be an advantage if a small school garden could be provided for the older boys.

“ Miss Fyfe has noticed a decided improvement in personal cleanliness and in social behaviour since the children first joined the class. At first the children were “ each one for himself,” but now they show an interest in each other and in each other’s accomplishments, all of which redounds to the credit of their teacher, who has a difficult task.”

The following is a report by Dr. Ferguson on the Special Class at Craigs School, Stirling :—

“ This Class was instituted in September, 1924, so that the year under review represents the first complete school year in its history.

“ The number of children on the roll at the end of June, 1926, was 13, as against 11 in June, 1925. Three new pupils were admitted at the beginning of the session under review, and one child left in February to emigrate with his parents to America. The method used in the selection of children for transfer to the Special Class was the same as in previous years: ‘ border-line ’ cases were referred for special medical

examination by the headmasters of the several elementary schools in Stirling Burgh, and on the result of this examination, together with a study of the child's scholastic record, the question of transfer was determined. It seems probable that by next session the number on the class roll will be very nearly as high as can be accommodated, and thereafter there may be some delay in securing transfer for suitable cases, as the parents of several of the children already on the roll have expressed the intention of keeping them at school till they attain the age of 16.

"In a table appended the individual records of the children are briefly summarised. It will be seen that two of the children have been much improved since joining the class, six show improvement, three have continued to maintain their former rate of progress, while the remaining three have up to now made little progress at all.

"On the whole, these results are to be regarded as satisfactory. It has to be borne in mind that these children, if left in an ordinary class, tend to deteriorate (apart altogether from their upsetting effect on the school in general), so that it is probably correct to say that eleven of the fourteen have derived definite benefit from their transfer to the Special Class. The average intelligence quotient of the children on admission was $\cdot 57$; in June 1926 it was $\cdot 60$, not a very great increase, but by no means inconsiderable in view of the difficult material to be dealt with, and the great economic importance of even slight improvement in the condition of children of this mental level.

"The physical condition of the children has received special care, and a few minor defects have been corrected.

"Miss Swan, the class teacher, continues to perform splendidly some very difficult work; it is not too much to say that the success of the class has been largely due to her tact and skill."

		Date of Enrolment in Special Class	General Report for Year	Approximate Gain or Loss in Mental Age during Year—June, 1925, to June, 1926	Intelligence Quotient	
					On Enrolment	1926
1	T.P.	November, 1925	Much Improved	+ 24 months	.70	.82
2	C.K.	September, 1924	Do.	+ 15 months	.52	.59
3	W.H.	September, 1924	Improved	+ 12 months	.54	.58
4	J.M.	September, 1924	Do.	+ 12 months	.54	.54
5	M.R.	September, 1924	Do.	+ 12 months	.55	.51
6	J.D.	October, 1925	Do.	+ 9 months	.67	.70
7	G.H.	September, 1924	Rate of progress maintained	+ 6 months	.59	.64
8	A.H.	September, 1924	Do.	+ 6 months	.57	.57
9	A.C.	November, 1924	Do.	+ 6 months	.27	.28
10	N.K.	September, 1924	No improvement	No change	.68	.68
11	J.C.	September, 1924	Do.	Do.	.59	.52
12	M.K.	October, 1925	Do.	Do.	.67	.67
13	E.S.	September, 1924	Improving	Absent June, 1926	.62	Absent
14	M.L.	September, 1924	Do.	Absent June, 1925	.56	.68

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

The Medical Assistants have kept in close touch with the routine work of the Physical Instructors. Dr. Findlay writes :

“ The physical training continues to be carried out in the same careful manner as in former years, and the high standard of excellence is still maintained. The instruction given is practically the same as in previous years (see Reports for 1922-23 and 1924-25), and all the exercises were well and creditably carried out by the children and with undoubted benefit to their physical well-being. Due care and attention is at the same time given to all cases of children not physically capable of taking full exercises—some getting a modified form of drill, while others are excused physical training altogether. The way in which the various exercises, games, etc., are gone through by the pupils reflects the greatest credit on the instructors, and they are to be complimented on the results achieved. A gramophone now supplies music for the exercises and dancing at Kilsyth, and this is greatly appreciated by both the children and the instructor, and adds to the enjoyment and better performance of the exercises and dancing.

“ I would again like to draw attention to the want of a suitable drill hall at Larbert Central School. In bad weather drill has to be carried out in the Central Hall, which is ill-adapted for gymnastic exercises.”

In Dr. Rutherford's Report regarding the above, she states that “ The Special classes conducted by Miss Jarvis in Stirling High School assuredly justify their existence by the excellent results obtained.

“ Pupils who require special exercises for the correction of various faulty methods of carriage (for example, those suffering from ‘ round-shoulders ’ or ‘ hollow backs ’ or spines with lateral deviation) are taken in suitable groups and are given special exercises suitable to their requirements. These pupils as a rule take out the ordinary class in gymnastics as well.

“ Other groups are formed for pupils unable to take ordinary drill, and modified exercises are given to suit these. These girls are later drafted back to the ordinary drill class if their physical condition is considered to be such as to allow of this being done.

“ One case is worthy of special mention. A pupil who had infantile paralysis affecting the right arm and the left leg has

been under Miss Jarvis' care for two years now. The range of movement possible to the defective arm has been enormously increased, and there has been increased range of movement in the defective leg, although the improvement in the lower limb has not been so spectacular as that in the arm. The pupil has co-operated intelligently with her teacher, and that, of course, has made such a striking success possible. Miss Jarvis ought to be very proud of the splendid work which she is doing.

"It was with great pleasure that I inspected the work of the Second Year boys and girls in Redding High School, under Miss Symington, the physical drill instructress.

"The boys performed a series of exercises, which were well-chosen for variety of actions involved. Games demanding running, jumping, balancing, and mental alertness were interspersed.

"The girls played basket-ball, and Miss Symington insists on the participants co-operating. Any faulty play is immediately checked. Miss Symington does not spare herself in the handling of her classes, and she is to be congratulated on the excellent and energetic manner with which she carries out her work.

"The Central Hall is generally used as the gymnasium in Redding High School. It has certain disadvantages. There is no provision for heating, and the floor is of cement. In cold weather this is very unsatisfactory. A wooden floor would be less cold, and the hall might be provided with hot water pipes or radiators.

"The alternative to the hall is the playground, and in suitable weather open-air work is, of course, ideal. Unfortunately, at present the playground is covered with a layer of loose stones, which are rather sore on the feet of the pupils when they are wearing gymnastic shoes. The remedy would be to provide a smooth surface for at least a portion of the playground, which would be large enough to accommodate any gymnastic class.

"As in previous years, the standard of proficiency reached in the physical instruction and gymnastic department of Falkirk High School is excellent. The pupils respond with alertness, and perform the exercises with zest. Both teachers arrange the exercises forming one lesson so as to call into play all the various groups of muscles. Games stimulating healthy competition and quick response are also introduced. These add interest and enjoyment to the work.

“The pupils are to be congratulated on their smart response to commands, Miss MacDougall and Mr. Miller on the spirit of keenness with which their work is imbued.”

Dr. Ferguson reports as follows:—

“Physical instruction at Bridge of Allan continues to be carried on under very difficult conditions. The gymnasium is entirely inadequate, but much good work is done, particularly in the field of games. Team-work has been fully exploited and a fine school spirit consequently prevails; this is really almost all that can be hoped for under existing conditions.

“The high level of general efficiency reached in the Grangemouth High School in past sessions has been fully maintained. The pupils respond well to the teaching of Miss McIlville, and a fine spirit is displayed not only in the performance of the more routine exercises, but also in the team-work which figures so prominently in the scheme of physical instruction. The whole tone of the work is very pleasing.”

TABULAR STATEMENT OF NURSES' FOLLOW-UP WORK, 1925-1926.

	Number of Children reported	Number of Children waiting visits	Number of visits paid	Conditions reported	Number of cases of Nose, Throat, Ear and Mouth	Number of cases of dirt and vermin	Various defects and diseases
Ordinary Routine Work	1628	59	2224	1967	662	461	814
Eyo Work	1327	254	2241	1327	.....	.....	.....
Total	2955	313	4465	3294	662	461	814

NURSES' WORK.

The tabular statement in connection with the Nurses' follow-up work for the year is self-explanatory. It is to be pointed out that the numbers this year are somewhat smaller than they were last year. This does not mean, however, that the Nurses have performed less work. As a matter of fact, they have been extremely busy, especially since the 1st of May, 1926. Owing to the strike in the mining industry throughout the country, a great strain was thrown upon the County Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The strike had only commenced when the cry of necessitousness among the children of the mining class was raised. As a result, the County Child Welfare Committee considered that its efforts could be best expended in attending to the care of children under 2 years and to nursing and expectant mothers. The Board of Health properly insisted that no help must be given unless under medical supervision. The result was that a great part of the time of the Public Health staff became employed in this very necessary work. The Nurses were most useful, and have been employed very fully, with the result that other work, including school work, had not been able to receive the complete attention which it does in normal times. This, however, is really one of the advantages of having such a co-ordinated scheme as is in operation in the County, because at any time the efforts of the staff can be directed to emergency work in any branch of the County Health services.

THOMAS ADAM,
Chief School Medical Officer.

TABLE I.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT
BOYS

CONDITIONS FOUND	5 Age-Group		9 Age-Group	
	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.
Number Examined... ..	1694	...	1191	...
*Poorly Nourished	22	1.3	24	2.01
Vermineous Head	16	.96	9	.76
Dirty Body	4	.24	2	.18
Carious Teeth { 1-4	726	43.4	707	59.4
{ *5 and over ...	546	32.2	225	18.9
*Mouth Breathing	61	3.7	36	3.02
*Enlarged Tonsils	346	20.4	266	22.3
*Adenoids	19	1.1	23	1.9
*Markedly Enlarged Glands ...	8	.47	4	.34
*External Eye Disease	56	3.3	45	3.9
*Defective Vision { One Eye ...	Not Examined		55	4.6
{ Both Eyes ...			154	12.9
*Ear Disease	22	1.3	13	1.1
*Defective Hearing	7	.41	20	1.7
*Defective Speech	19	1.1	13	1.1
*Mentally Defective	4	.24	14	1.2
*Abnormal Condition of Heart ...	156	9.2	106	8.9
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs ...	206	12.1	83	6.96
*Chorea ... ..	...	...	...	...
*Other Nervous Diseases	11	.65	7	.59
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary ...	2	.12	1	.08
{ Other Forms ...	11	.65	7	.59
*Rickets	22	1.3	6	.50
*Deformities	26	1.5	22	1.8
*Skin Diseases	62	3.7	27	2.3
*Infectious Diseases	9	.53	...	...
*Anæmia	27	1.7	13	1.1
*All other Diseases or Defects ...	51	3.0	20	1.7
Unvaccinated Children	588	34.7	477	40.0
Mothers Employed Away	34	2.01	25	2.1
Children Employed ... ..	...	...	2	.18
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	16	.96	8	.67
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	1	.06	...	...
Parents Present	658	38.8	196	16.5
Consumption in Family	13	.76	10	.84
Already under Medical Attention	17	1.0	5	.42
Number of Defective Children (<i>i.e.</i> , with conditions marked thus*)	1042	61.5	706	59.3

OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1925-26.

BOYS

13 Age-Group		16 Age-Group		Total Com- bined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1924 1925
No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	
1441	...	110	...	4436	...	...
21	1.5	1	.9	68	1.5	1.8
6	.42	...	...	31	.64	.85
6	.42	...	...	12	.27	.18
720	49.9	47	42.7	2200	49.5	50.2
86	5.9	6	5.4	863	19.4	17.8
57	3.9	1	.9	155	3.5	4.1
287	19.9	12	10.9	911	20.5	22.5
7	.49	1	.9	50	1.1	1.3
1	.07	...	...	13	.29	.39
59	4.1	4	3.6	164	3.6	3.6
52	3.6	6	5.4	113	2.5	2.5
184	12.8	15	13.6	353	7.9	8.4
20	1.4	2	1.8	57	1.3	2.4
12	.83	1	.9	40	.9	1.3
17	1.2	3	2.7	52	1.1	1.3
11	.76	...	...	29	.65	1.5
143	9.9	16	14.5	421	9.5	1.03
36	2.5	1	.9	326	7.3	7.9
1	.07	...	...	1	.02	7.5
4	.28	1	.9	23	.51	.07
1	.07	...	...	4	.09	.44
6	.42	1	.9	25	.56	4.2
6	.42	...	...	34	.76	.55
29	2.01	3	2.7	80	1.8	.64
24	1.7	11	10.0	124	2.8	3.1
...	...	...	...	9	.2	.25
6	.42	...	...	46	1.03	1.5
22	1.52	...	...	93	2.09	2.9
410	28.5	12	10.9	1487	.33	35.6
27	1.8	2	1.8	88	1.9	1.8
75	5.2	2	1.8	79	1.8	1.5
4	.28	...	...	28	.54	.28
1	.07	...	...	2	.5	.12
41	2.8	...	...	895	20.1	17.2
8	.56	1	.9	32	.72	.76
7	.49	1	.9	30	.67	.83
727	50.5	58	52.7	2533	57.09	56.5

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF
GIRLS

CONDITIONS FOUND	5 Age-Group		9 Age-Group	
	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.
Number Examined... ..	1620	...	1092	...
*Poorly Nourished	32	1.9	42	3.8
Verminous Head	41	2.5	46	4.2
Dirty Body	2	.12	1	.09
Carious Teeth { 1-4	654	40.3	634	58.05
*5 and over ...	492	30.3	187	17.1
*Mouth Breathing	42	2.6	11	1
*Enlarged Tonsils	314	19.3	250	22.8
*Adenoids	17	1.04	18	1.6
*Markedly Enlarged Glands ...	3	.18	1	.09
*External Eye Disease	57	3.5	68	6.2
*Defective Vision { One Eye ...	Not		32	2.9
Both Eyes ...	Examined		192	17.4
*Ear Disease	19	1.17	17	1.5
*Defective Hearing	9	.55	11	1
*Defective Speech	11	.67	3	.27
*Mentally Defective	1	.06	7	.64
*Abnormal Condition of Heart ...	90	5.5	90	8.2
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs ...	157	9.6	59	5.4
*Chorea	1	.06	1	.09
*Other Nervous Diseases	4	.24	8	.73
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary ...	...	...	1	.09
Other Forms ...	8	.49	8	.73
*Rickets	10	.6	6	.54
*Deformities	14	.86	13	1.2
*Skin Diseases	58	3.58	25	2.2
*Infectious Diseases	4	.24	...	...
*Anæmia	20	1.2	17	1.5
*All Other Diseases or Defects ...	37	2.3	25	2.2
Unvaccinated Children	553	34.1	432	39.5
Mothers Employed Away	19	1.17	13	1.2
Children Employed ... ..	...	...	1	.09
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	4	.24	2	.18
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	1	.06	...	...
Parents Present	772	47.65	210	19.1
Consumption in Family	15	.92	7	.64
Already under Medical Attention	16	.98	6	.54
No. of Defective Children (i.e., with Conditions marked thus*)	958	59.1	672	61.5

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1925-26.

GIRLS

13 Age-Group		16 Age-Group		Total Com- bined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1924- 1925
No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	
1307	...	97	...	4116	...	...
26	1.98	...	...	100	2.4	2.7
28	2.14	...	...	115	2.79	2.1
5	.38	...	...	8	.19	.15
665	50.87	48	49.4	2001	48.6	50.8
81	6.19	9	9.28	769	18.65	17.9
33	2.51	...	...	86	2.08	2.5
277	21.11	5	5.1	846	20.55	22.8
7	.53	...	...	42	1.02	1.1
3	.22	...	...	7	.16	.22
38	2.9	1	1.03	164	3.9	5.1
27	2.06	3	3.08	62	1.5	1.7
218	16.67	21	21.6	431	10.4	11.4
32	2.44	2	2.05	70	1.6	2.0
22	1.68	1	1.03	43	1.04	1.2
5	1.38	...	...	19	.46	.74
9	.68	...	...	17	.43	.49
151	11.46	9	9.28	340	8.2	7.8
33	2.51	...	...	249	5.04	7.3
...	...	...	...	2	.04	...
7	.53	...	...	19	.46	.52
2	.15	...	...	3	.07	.09
6	.45	...	...	22	.53	.41
1	.07	...	...	17	.43	.25
10	.7	...	...	37	.89	.35
19	1.45	5	5.1	107	2.5	2.3
...	...	...	...	4	.09	.22
15	1.14	1	1.03	53	1.28	1.3
47	3.58	5	5.1	114	2.7	3.1
337	25.7	8	8.25	1330	32.3	34.3
32	2.44	2	2.05	66	1.5	1.8
12	.91	...	...	13	.31	.42
...	...	...	...	6	.14	.15
...	...	...	...	1	.02	.02
53	4.05	1	1.03	1036	25.1	21.7
13	.99	1	1.03	36	.87	.89
18	1.37	...	...	40	.97	1.06
690	52.8	47	48.4	2367	57.4	60.4

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF ROUTINE
MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1925-26.

TOTAL COMBINED AGES AND SEXES.

CONDITIONS FOUND	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent. for 1925-26
Number Examined	8552	...	...
*Poorly Nourished	164	1.9	2.3
Vermineous Head... ..	146	1.7	1.4
Dirty Body	20	.23	.17
Carious Teeth { 1-4	4201	49.1	50.5
*5 and over	1632	19.1	17.9
*Mouth Breathing	241	2.8	3.4
*Enlarged Tonsils... ..	1757	20.5	22.7
*Adenoids	92	1.07	1.2
*Enlarged Glands	20	.23	.31
*External Eye Disease	328	3.7	4.3
*Defective Vision { One Eye	175	2.04	2.1
Both Eyes	784	9.2	9.8
*Ear Disease	27	1.4	2.2
*Defective Hearing	83	.97	1.3
*Defective Speech	71	.83	1.2
*Mentally Defective	46	.53	.78
*Abnormal Condition of Heart	764	8.9	7.8
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs	575	6.7	7.4
*Chorea	3	.03	.04
*Other Nervous Diseases	42	.49	.48
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary	7	.08	.08
Other Forms	47	.54	.44
*Rickets	51	.59	.41
*Deformities	117	1.3	.50
*Skin Diseases	231	2.7	2.7
*Infectious Diseases	13	.15	.24
*Anæmia	99	1.1	1.2
*All Other Diseases or Defects... ..	207	2.4	3.02
Unvaccinated Children	2817	32.9	34.9
Mothers Employed Away	154	1.8	1.8
Children Employed	92	1.08	.99
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	34	.39	.21
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	3	.03	.07
Parents Present	1931	22.5	19.3
Consumption in Family	68	.79	.82
Already under Medical Attention	70	.81	.94
Number of Defective Children (i.e., with Conditions marked thus*)	4900	57.2	58.4

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF NON-
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1925-26.

CONDITIONS FOUND	NO OF CHILDREN
Number Examined	1836
Number Entered on Card	1197
*Poorly Nourished	5
Verminous Head	113
Dirty or Verminous Body	35
*Carious Teeth (5 and over)	1
*Mouth Breathing	14
*Enlarged Tonsils	89
*Tonsilitis... ..	...
*Adenoids... ..	34
*Enlarged Glands	1
*Other Defects of Nose and Throat... ..	47
*External Eye Disease	135
*Defective Vision (One Eye)	11
" " (Both Eyes)	315
*Ear Disease	88
*Defective Hearing	43
*Defective Speech	6
*Mentally Defective	46
*Abnormal Condition of Heart	38
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs	32
*Chorea	3
*Other Nervous Diseases	11
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary	10
{ Other Forms	16
*Rickets	3
*Deformities ... ..	...
*Skin Diseases	81
*Infectious Diseases	2
*Anæmia	24
*General Debility	1
*All Other Diseases or Defects	40
Parents Present	86
Already under Medical Attention	32
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	15
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	8

